COMMERCE OF THE AMAZON.

HOW TO PROSPER IN THAT REGION. SOME SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE FAILURES OF PAST

ATTEMPTS AT COLONIZATION, AND WHAT MAY BE DONE IN THE FUTURE. Mr. Maurice Mauris believes that the failure of some of the American and other attempts to colonize the Valley of the Amazon should not be held to prove the impracticability of the scheme. He says that the American colony in 1864 failed because the foundation principles which should have controlled its operations were entirely disregarded. The settlers were too widely scattered, and did not work in harmony. Mr. Mauris says that a settlement should be based on the community system, and makes many suggestions as to the requisites of suc-

COLONIZATION NECESSARY.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE TO ENCOURAGE IT-LAND FOR A FEW CENTS AN ACRE-WHEREIN COLONIES HAVE FAILED AND WHY

to the Editor of The Tribune Six: I concluded my last letter with the assur ance that I should in my next endeavor to show that the comparative failure of each colony that has so far attempted a permanent lodgment in the Amazonian district is no argument against the practicability and success of such a scheme, but rather a clinching proof of bad management. Now that I am about to fulfil my promise and . present to the public the results of my studies on the mestion, I find myself face to face with a difficulty, for there is so much to be said that I hardly know whence to begin, what to say or how to end. Consistently, however, with the permissible length of a newspaper correspondence, I hope to present a statement such as to destroy the prejudice which has controlled, so far, the minds of all the people interested in that country.

An increase in the number of its inhabitants is paramountly requisite for a respectable success in the development of the wealth of the Amazonian valley. Recogizing this self-evident truth, the Government of Brazil has offered every manuer of inducements to prospective settlers. The law on emigration exempts from import duties all personal property, agricultural implements and machiners. Brazilians except voting, and they may become naturalized after two years' residence, or, by application to Parliament, after a few days. They are exempt from culitary duty, though perhaps in case of war this privilege might become a dead letter. The emigrant's passage to Brazil is advanced by the Government, and should be reimbursed within three or four years. There is one very good thing, how-

grated to Brazil will have weight in considering these complaints. The larger number were people who could rest in no country, or drones who expected the largest remaineration for the smallest exertion and calculated on dropping in upon an adventitions bonanza, or humbugs and the lowest dregs of the society from which they emigrated. The privations and hardshos inseparable from lodgment on a virgin soil covered with impenetrable forests, required a determination and steady pluck not characteristic of maividuals of the types just noticed. In this way, essentially, the French colony of Brazanza and the American one from the Gulf States failed at Santarem. A brief experience discouraged and disgusted the majority of them, and they departed from localities that had been not less disgusted with them. For my purpose it will be sufficient to investigate the organization of the American colony.

THE AMERICAN COLONY OF 1864.

THE AMERICAN COLONY OF 1864. The town of Santarem stands upon a point of land which divides the black waters of the Tapajoz from the yellow waves of the Amazons. The beauty of the gentle slope on which it lies is enhanced by the gentle slope on which it lies is enhanced by a background of steep bluffs and woody hills stretching eastward. The city is pretitly laid out, and its environs are unusually picturesque. Its land is extremely fertile; it possesses all the natural advantages that any man could reasonably ask for, and could be easily made the garden spot of the world. The soil is perfectly black, and is from two to eight feet deep, and in bodies as large as you want. To get a farm of a thousand acres perfectly level, all just alike, is more readily done than said. In the neighborhood are a number of flat-topped hils like those of Mounts Alegre and Almearim, so well described by Agassiz, and those fable-lands are wonderfully adapted to the cultivation of corn, mandioca and sugar-cane. These plains, slopes and highlands were selected by Mr. Hastings in 1864 for the American settlement, the ground appropriated for that purpose by the Brazilian Government being about 200 square miles. Some thirty families were scattered over a surface of 200 square miles! Between two cabins an interval of several days journey was not uncommon. Individuals were left to struggle single handed against difficulties that demanded the efforts of an unanimous host of workers. Frequent communication was out of the question. There was no machinery to compensate the dearth of hands, and so the work of clearing the land proceeded at a snail's pace. The raising of the mandioca and other articles which would have given immediate returns was neglected. Whatever good existed in the characters of the settlers remained undeveloped for want of universal response; and naturally enough, in face of the exertions and expenses, the profits yieded by wearying toil were insignificant, or, as was usually the case, no profits whatever were realized. The downfall of the American colony was worked principally by the heterogeneous elements of which it was a compound; by the independence with which each colonist's work was carried out, the settlers' dispersion on a surface far a background of steep bluffs and woody hills

Even with these heavy odds against them, some few of the settlers succeeded beyond expectation, thus proving that had all been as industrious as

some scattered examples the colony need not have entirely failed. Let us take an instance. Mr. Hennington, a Southern clergyman whose rebel tendencies are still rampant, but who is nevertheless an accomplished gentleman and a mechanical genius, has transformed his wilderness into a real garden. When I visited him and saw all he had accomplished.
I concluded that he had not fallen far short of RobinI concluded. At the end of two years his farm was
self-supporting. Of the 1,000 acres of land he owns
he has cleared about 100. He has built a handsome son Crusee. At the end of two years his farm was self-supporting. Of the 1.000 acres of land he owns self-supporting. Of the 1.000 acres of land he owns he has deared about 100. He has built a handsome hittle frame cottage in the American style on the side of a hill, which is really more comfortable than the best brick dwelling at santarem. Thirty-two different species of beautiful woods have been employed in the construction of this house, around which some magniferent given trees are stationed at mtervals. Near the dwelling are a blacksmith and a carpenter shop, a saw-mill, tables, a bath-house and a distillery. The table-land on the top of the hill is now the most flux and sugar-cane plantation I ever saw. With the exception of tea and flour, all he may wish is produced on his grounds. He name factures from the sugar-cane the best cashaca (whiskey) in the whole valley, and obtains the highest price for it. He commands the whisky market, broducing some 240 pipes per annum, and this with many customers yet to supply. All these industries have been erected by his own exertions, and before his sons, who are now able-bodeds, were old enough to assist him. Now they manufacture everything they may need, from their wagons to their shoes. His saw-mill is moved by water-power and connected with it is the bath-house. In the latter a bath-tub is supplied by the hollowed-out segment of a luge tree. He constructed a cascade by running a cannil across a creek that flows through a sunusity between two hills. By this water-fall is like swimill set in motion and at the same time his hath-tub is constantly supplied with cold running water. A more delightful bath I never experienced than that I had the fortune to enjoy in Mr. Hennington's novel tub. A further improvement created by this gentleman and his sons is an admirable cart road leading to and winding through the table-lands, about twelve miles in order to represent the production of the production of

immense advantage to him when his sugar-cane plantation will have undergone the development

e contemplates giving to it. Another successful colonist whom I cannot forbear mentioning is Mr. Rake, who has allied himself in partnership with the Baron of Santarem. He, too, supplies a large market with sugar-cane whiskey, and his distillery, it not quite so picturwhiskey, and his distillery, it not quite so picturesquely situated as that of Mr. Hennington, has more the appearance of a binsy factory. Mr. Douglass again lives very comfortably within twelve miles of Santarem, though finding his house is something next to impossible for any one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the treacherons forests around Santarem. He also is still a thorough secessionist at heart, and exhibits a trained black monkey, who officiates as his gate-keeper, as "my only slave now, sir."

MEN WHO WILL PROSPER. To conclude: It is a fact that the few relicts of the American colony which was organized in 1864 at Santarem-those that were really industrious and plucky-have comparatively prospered, though and blucky—have comparatively prospered, though under the most unfavorable circumstances. Successful colonization is not, then, impossible. Let me detail a few of its conditions. The settlers should be individually trustworthy, industrions and plucky. The greatest care should be bestowed upon the work of choosing the members of the colony. They should have a leader of commanding ability and decided energy, and skilled in agricultural knowledge, net only in a general way, but also in reference to the pecuhar vegetation of the Amazonian district. The settlement should be based upon the community system, all its members keeping and working together. When the society shall have sufficiently developed, this coolerative plan may be suspended and each laborer permitted a more investive ted freedom of work and a more direct return of the profits. The cultivation on a large scale of streted freedom of work and a more direct return of the profits. The cultivation on a large scale of the mandioca, which yields immediate returns, cannot be sufficiently recommended, as the calony would by the adoption of this plan be reduced aimost to an insignmeant figure. If the colonists work in a body, machinery will be very easily and economically applied to their wants. The formation of a village and the necessity of the scatters keeping together is essential to the welfare of the calerties; this is the only way of preventing the spreadprise; this is the only way of preventing the spread other means could the country around the ings be cleared widely and economically.

From my experience on the Amazons, I think the best places of colonization are the high lands of Santarem, already spoken of; Obidos, situated on a fell upon the Southern hot-bloods gathered in the bluff of pink and yellow clay, 100 feet above the medical schools and upon other mobocratic eleriver. Obidos and its adjacent plains are the best localities for the raising of cattle and the cultivation of cocoa. Manaos, situated at the junction of the Rio Nearo with the Amezons, is likely to become at an early date the St. Lours of South America. It has commercial advantages unsurpassed by any city in the world, possessing water communication with two-thirds of the continent and with the Atlantic. Two lines of steamers ply directly between Mannos and England. The soil is extraor dimarily rich in some places about the city, and particularly adapted for raising any species of useful growths. It is the healthest soil on the whole river; a single case of fever has not occurred there growths. It is the healthnest shot on the whole river; a single case of lever has not occurred there in man's memory. The banks of the Maderra and Purus would also prove mines of wealth to the right stamp of settlers in any pursuit, though I count the advisability of striking so far from the

or four years. There is one very good thing, however; this money is never asked, or, if it is, by declaring that one has no means, no further step is taken for its collection, and accordingly the passage may be safely considered as free. Government land on the Amazza may be had at the nominal rate of from 5 to 22 cents per acre, and this, too, on credit for ten years, and the payment thereof may be postponed, as usual, to the end of time, if the settler can set forth that his available capital has been sunk in the improvement of his soil. In addition to these facilities the emigrant is supplied at the Government's expense with such food as the country affords for the first six menths, and roads have been and will be opened connecting the points of colonization with the centres of trade.

These are well-attested facts; yet the Government has at times been accused of violating its part in these and certain other contracts of hardly less value to settlers. For the sake of truth it must be acknowledged that, except where the emigrants have proved themselves unworthy of patronage, the charges have been uniformly groundless. A knowledge of what classes of society have emigrated to Brazil will have weight in considering these complaints. The larger number were people who could rest in no country, or drones who example these complaints. The larger number were people who could rest in no country, or drones who example the charges have been uniformly groundless. A knowledge of what classes of society have emigrated to Brazil will have weight in considering these complaints. The larger number were people who could rest in no country, or drones who example there are mostly needed, and will do better than any other class. I would advise these who cannot anywhere. Men of aimst all trades may do well there, but almost dependent on a vircin soil covered with impenetation for the advantage this particular the country knowing that many of the country knowing that many of the country knowing that many of the country knowing that good things spoken of are only in perspective, to go.
They would undoubtedly be amply rowarded for
their labor and hardships. MAURICE MAURIS. Acc. York, Nov. 17, 1879.

ACTIVITY IN THE SALT TRADE.

ONONDAGA COUNTY REJOICING IN A RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Syracuse, Nov. 19 .- The general improvement in business throughout the country has been manifested in this section more, perhaps, through the steady and healthy increase in the demand for sait than in any other way. A prosperous condition of the salt business is of the highest importance to this section, as it is by far the most extensive and valuable interest in the county. During the past six years, the stagnation of trade, the high price of coal and the great reduction of duties on the foreign article, have had an effect to injure this industry to such an extent that it became obvious to the manufacturers that the cost of production must be reduced in order to secure a fair profit and a larger demand. The burning of ordinary lump coal has given way to the use of pea or dust coal. This is obtained at the mines comparatively free of cost, for it is mere refuse, and the larger share of the expense to the manufacturer is the transportation from the mines to the works. This conl dust is burned under a strong artificial raft furnished by blowers worked by small steam enincs. It is now clearly demonstrated that salt can be produced at these works at so low a cost as successfully to meet home competition. No ingentity can reduce the cost of production low enough to compete with foreign manufacturers as long as the article comes over as bal-

last, almost duty free.

During 1878, the Onendaga Salt Works produced, in the aggregate, 7,126,197 bushels. Up to date this year, the aggregate, 7.126,197 bushels. Up to date this year, the yield is 7.276,662 bushels, and there is no doubt that the production of the entire year will be very near 9,000,000 bushels, an increase of almost 2,000,000 over last year, and nearly equal to the largest yield in the history of the trade. This year Onondaga sait brings \$1 a barrel of five bushels in the West, against 70 to 80 sents last year, affording the manufacturer a fair, but by no means large, profit. There is a growing demand for sait for agricultural purposes, farmers having become convinced that as a fertilizer it is of great merit. In order to increase this demand and to piace the article in a position where it can compete with other composts it has been suggested that the duty on this grade of sait, which is 35 cents per ton, be taken off. It is thought that if this were done an immense trade in this branch of the business would result.

that if this were ador at inhales trace in this states of the business would result.

Taking everything into consideration the manufacturers feel very much encouraged. The rapid sale of salt during the last few months is, in their judgment, an indication of a largely increased demand next year.

THE TRIUMPH OF PROTECTION.

From The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. We have frankly stated, with due emphasis, We have frankly stated, with due emphasis, all the reasons which are usually assigned for the present revival of prosperity in this country, and yet the most important reason of all remains to be stated.

Our Protective terriff has been the main agent in giving new hope and new life to all our industrial enterprises. It greatly miligated the effect of the panic of 1873 and amediorated the hard times of the succeeding five years by securing to home labor the supply of the home market. By employing our own people in the production of domestic manufactures and it compelled Europe to return to us, in payment for our agricultural surplus, our petroleam, and other products, hundreds of militons of our National, State, and other bonds, thus greatly reducing the principal of our debt to Europe and our interest payments on account of it. It compelled Europe also to send us within the past few mentas over \$60,000,000 in gold. Thus the balance of trade, always an important factor in the presperity of any Nation, has been turned in our favor by Protective duties.

In the four fiscal years which ended on the 30th of

THE FALL OF SLAVERY. XVII.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

BY OLIVER JOHNSON. FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. The National Convention, which met in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1833, to form the American Anti-Slavery Society, was a very remarkable body of men. and its proceedings were of the highest interest and importance from their bearing upon the progress of the cause and the welfare of the Nation. It was composed of sixty-two delegates from eleven different States. Without a single exception, I believe, they were Christian men, most of them members, and a dozen or so ministers of evangelical or orthodox churches. Only two or three of the small denomination of Unitarians were present, but one of these, the late Samuel J. May, was a hest in himself. Both branches of the Society of Friends, Orthodox and Hicksite, were represented. I was not myself a member of the Convention. Before it was called I left Boston for a visit to Ohio, under sible. This to me has been a subject of life-long regret, for no public gathering during the whole anti-slavery struggle was more memorable than this. It was composed of men most of whom had never seen each other before, but who were drawn together by convictions and purposes as high as any that ever animated the human soul. They were of one heart and one mind, their bond of union being the common love of freedom which the founders of the Republic deciared to be inalianable, and which is of the very soul and substance of Christianity; a common batted of a system which made merchandise of humanity, and a common purpose to do what they might, by the help of God, to deliver their country from such a crime and curse. They knew that they were undertaking no holiday task. They saw the black

cloud that was gathering around them, and heard the mutterings of the storm that was so soon to burst upon their devoted heads. Philadelphia, then a Southern city in its symphathies, met them with angry frowns. The press teemed with misrepresentations and menaces that fell upon the Southern hot-bloods gathered in the second with misrepresentations and menaces that fell upon the Southern hot-bloods gathered in the ments of the population, as sparks upon tinder. The very air of the city was sulphurous, ready at any moment to burst into a devouring flame. They were efficially warned to hold no evening meetings; the Mayor could only assure them protection in the whence issued, but fifty-seven years before, the circumstances we need not wonder that some of the delegates, at a preliminary conference, resolved, if possible, to persuade some distinguished and wellknown citizen of the city, whose name might be a shield, to get as president of the convention Thomas Wister and Robert Vaux, two eminent philanthropists, Quakers both, were successively waited upon, and earnestly entreated to accept the position, but they both declined. Robert Vaux was the one last waited upon, but though he was professed Abolitionist, he could not be persuaded to face the gathering storm. When the committee retired from his house they were conscious that they had at least gone quite as far in their search for a distinguished presiding officer as their selfrespect would allow; and Beriah Green said, in a sarcastic tone: "If there is not timber amongst

till we have grown up to be men." The delegates, on their way to the Adelphi Building, where the Convention was held, says Samuel J. May, "were repeatedly assailed with most insulting words." As they passed through the door, guarded by a body of policemen, and took their seats in the hall, we need not wonder if they were awed by a sense of the greatness of their task and of their need of Divine help. If I may believe the testimony of some who were present, the disciples of Jesus, when they were assembled together after the propagation of the Christian faith, were no than were the members of this Convention in view of the work before them. In such an hour men forget all the petty differences of sect and party, and remember only their humanity and the sacredness of their work. Says Samuel J. May: "Never After a fervent prayer, in which all the members to persevere in their sm. Whitesboro, N. Y., as president, and Lewis Tappan and John G. Whittier as secretaries. After a free and somewhat informal interchange of thought, it was unanimously agreed that the time had come for the organization of a National Society, and committees were appointed to draft a constitution and nominate officers. The reports of these committees occupied the convention during the afternoon. The object of the new society. as set forth in the constitution, was "the entire abolition of slavery in the United States." While admitting that each State had exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition, it avowed its aim to be to convince the people of the Slave States by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slave-holding was a heinous sin against God, and that duty and safety required its immediate abandonment, without expatriation. It maintained the duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the trade in slaves between the several States, and urged the duty of elevating the character and condition of the free people of color. It pledged the society, moreover, to disconntenance the use of force to secure the freedom of the slaves. From this it will be seen that the society was fully aware of all the limitations of the United States Constitution, and that it called upon the National Government to exercise only such powers in relation to slavery as, by the common consent of statesmen of all parties, up to that time, it possessed. It is important to observe this, since the Abolitionists were charged by their opponents with an unintelligent and reckless zeal that overleaped all the barriers of the Constitution, and would free the slaves by means which that instrument forbade. The discussions in Congress and in the newspapers, so far as our opponents were concerned, went on for years upon this false assumption. The slave-holders and their apologists knew that they would resist us successfully only by appeals to popular ignorance and prejudice, and by exciting a wild clamor, in the midst of which the reasonableness of our purposes and plans should be overlooked.

But the constitution of the society, as an exposition of its principles, purposes and plans, was thought to be insufficient. It was instinctively felt that there was need of a document of a more impos-ing character, which should be to the anti-slavery movement what the Declaration of Independence was to the fathers in the Revolutionary struggle. The duty of preparing such a document was assigned to a committee of ten, composed of Messrs. Atlee, Wright, Garrison, Joselyn, Thurston, Sterling, Withiam Green, jr., Whittier, Goodell and May. This committee, after a consultation of several hours, in which the nature and design of the proposed paper were carefully considered, appointed a sub-committee of three to draft the same. This sub-committee was composed of Messrs, Garrison, Waittier and May, and after consultation it was determined that Mr. Garrison should write the document. He sat down to the task at 10 o'clock in the evening, and when, at 8 o'clock the next morning, Messra. Whittier and May, according to previous agreement, went to meet him, they found him, with shatters closed and lamps burning, just writing the last paragraph of his admirable draft. The sub-committee, after careful examination and a few slight alterations, laid it before the committee of ten, which after three hours of careful consideration reported it to the Convention. It was read to that body by Edwin P. Atlee, chairman of the committee. "Never in my life," says Mr. May, "have I seen a deeper impression made by words than was made by that admirable document upon all who were there present. After the voice of the reader had ceased there was silence for several minutes.

Our hearts were in perfect unison. There was but Mr. Garrison should write the document. He sat down

one thought with us all. Either of the members | LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE could have told what the whole Convention felt. We felt that the word had just been uttered which would be mighty, through God, to the pulling down of the strongholds of slavery." The Convention then proceeded to consider the paper. It was taken up, paragraph by paragraph, sentence by sentence, and after five hours of discussion, unanimously adopted. Then it was engrossed upon parchment by the late Abraham L. Cox, M. D., of New-York, and on the last day of the Convention, signed by all the delegates, sixty-two in number.

Of this "Declaration of Sentiments," the Magua Charta of the anti-slavery movement, what shall I say ? As a specimen of vigorous and pure English it certainly will not suffer by comparison with its model, the Declaration of Independence. The great struggle which it beraided, and whose principles and purposes it so clearly defined, is now over, and most of those whose names were appended to it have entered upon the life beyond; but no man possessed of ordinary human sympathics can read it even now without being deeply moved. It is full of power. Its sentences throb with moral and intellectual vitality. It stirs the heart like the blast of a trumpet. No one who reads it and considers its high purpose and import will think John G. Whittier extravagant when be said: "It will live as long as our National history. I love, perhaps too well, the praise and good-will of my fellowmen; but I set a higher value on my name as appended to that Declaration than on the title-page of my book. Looking over a life marked with many errors and shortcomings, I rejoice that I have been able to maintain the pledge of that signature, and that in the long inter-

vening years 'My voice, though not the londest, has been heard Wherever Freedom raised her cry of pain.'" The Declaration is too long, of course, to be cop-

ied here, but I must bring before the reader a few of its terse and thrilling sentences:

We shall incoleate unswartingly and extensively anti-layery traces and periodicals. We shall enlist the pulpit and the press in the cause of he suffering and the dumb.

We shall sim at the purification of the churches from all participation in the guilt of slavery.

We shall spare no exertions nor means to bring the abole Nation to speedy repentance.

Our trust ler victory is solely in God. We may be personally defeated, but our principles never. Truth, cautice, reason, humanity, must and will gloriously riumob. Already a bost is coming up to the hein of the Lord against the migraty, and the prospect before us is full of encouragement.

Submitting this declaration to the candid examination of the people of this country, and of the friends of the trivitation of the world, we hereby affix our signatures to it, piedeing ourselves that, under the goldance and by fie nelp of Alunghry God, we will do all that in us lies, consistently with this declaration of principles, to evereme the most excertable system of slavery that has ever been witnessed upon earth, to deliver our land from its deadlest curse, to wipe out the foniest stain that rests upon our National escutebene, and to secure to the colored population of the United States all the rights and privileges which belong to them as men and as Americans, come what may to our persons, our interests, or our regulation; whether we live to winness the triumph of liberty, justice and humanity, or perish unthicity as marryrs in this great, benevolent and holy cause.

and the whole anti-slavery movement; such it was in the beginning, such it was in every hour of its progress, and to the very end. Here is the fanati cism, the "coarse vitaperation" (vide Dr. Whedon). and the "infidelity" from which the American ourselves big enough to make a president of let us | churches turned away in affected disgust; and yet get along without one, or go home and stay there there are those in the churches even at this day who would, were it possible, hide from future generations the shame of their delinquency, their recreancy to humanity and to Christ, and meanly throw the responsibility therefor upon those whose only fault was that they showed them the right way and besought them with many prayers and tears to enter into it. There never was an hour when the ministers and churches of this land, if they had had any heart for the work, or any earnest purpose or sumed complete control of the anti-slavery movethe crucifixion, to consider what they should do for | ment, and when the persecuted and maligned Abolitionists would not have received them with shouts of gladness, and, to make room for them, consigned themselves if necessary to utter obscurity. It was not that they did not choose to follow Mr. Garrison with the whole question within their grasp, with power to appoint such leaders as they pleased, they have I seen men so ready, so anxious to rid did nothing-nay, that they virtually took sides themselves of whatsoever was narrow, selfish with the slaveholders, and tried to screen them or merely denominational. If ever there was from rebuke, weaving apologies for them out of a praying assembly, I believe that was one." perverted texts of Scripture, and encouraging them

seemed to unite, the convention was organized by | The Convention, after a session of three days, adjourned sine die, in a very serious yet hopeful frame of mind, its members returning to their respective homes to do what they might for the furtherance of the cause. The president, the Rev. Beriah Green, made a parting address of singular eloquence and power, that melted the whole body into tears. His closing words were these:

into tears. His closing words were these:

But now we must retire from these balmy influences and breathe another atmosphere. The chili hoar frost will be upon us. The storm and tempest will rise, and the waves of persecution will dash against our seals. Let us he prepared for the worst. Let us fasten ourselves to the throne of God as with hooks of steel. If we cling not to Him, our names to that document (the Declaration) will be as dust. Let us court no applause; include in no spirit of vain boasting. Let us be assured that our only hope in grappling with the bony monster is in an Arm that is stronger than ours. Let us fix our gaze on God, and walk in the light of His countenance. If our cause is lust—and we know it is—His omnipotence is pledged to its triumph. Let this cause be entwined around the very fibres of our hearts. Let our hearts grow to it, so that nothing but death can sander the bond.

Instantly, upon closing his address, the president, lifted up his voice in a prayer so tender, so solemn so fervent, so heartfelt, that all present were deeply touched and awed; and then, under the influence of this baptism from on high, the members bade each other farewell, and went out to fight a great battle for God and humanity.

EDUCATE THE SOLID SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was pleased to see in yesterday's TRIBUNE an article from my venerable instructor, the Rev. John G. Fee, president of the Board of Trustees of Berea College, Kentucky. Knowing what I do of the grand educational work that Berea is delag for the South, I could but feel moved with the justice of his plea for aid to commue the work. Twelve years ago I spent three years as a student in Berea, and it gives me pleasure to testify concerning the good work being done by the institution for education the South. The absence of a system of a popular education in the South previous to the war, and the alar ming insufficiency of educational work since the war, have left the masses of the present generation almost entirely destitute of any other education than indolence, war and bitterness, presenting the spectacle of a country whose most activgeneration is composed of ignorant, hot-headed, unrea-soning, dangerous elements. If this applies mostly to soning dangerous elements. If this applies mostly to the "intelligent white" race of the South, what will become of the poor "blacks," left to be "educated by surrounding influences"! Mr. Fee utters historic truth as well as prophecy w hen

in pleading for Christian education for the South, he said in yesterday's TRIBUNE: "Political safety demands it; we cannot long have in safety five millions of citizens chafed by perpetual prescriptions. But those who study and pray together will never fight." In giving the young generation of the South, irrespective of race or sex, an inintellectual training, in scattering trained teachers broadcast over the South, the teachers of Berea College, and of all other similar institutions, are deing a work which civilization cannot estimate. Let such work as this be encouraged, and we may hope to see the day when there will be no "bloody shirt" or "Solid South." Let our patriotic men of wealth give of their abundant means to such enterprises and they may be rewarded, even in a

DISCRIMINATIONS IN RAILEOAD RATES. THROUGH AND LOCAL FREIGHTS-THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THEY SHOULD BE ARRANGED AND MAINTAINED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of August 25 is an editorial entitled "Railroad Freights," which states certain reasons for differences in rates which appear to clusions as to the principles which govern rational rates for railroad transportation, unless other circum stances than those there mentioned are taken into ac-

It is not always or necessarily true that to carry through freight costs less per ton per mile than to carry local freight. Usually it is not true at all that the transportation costs less when each of a few shippers supplies a larger quantity than when many shippers supply each a small quantity. Circumstances sometimes are such that the cost of hauling local freight is less than that of hanling through freight over the san road. It depends very much on the difference between the amounts of freight offered at the different stations in the two directions. On the trunk lines there are at least three tons of through freight hauled East to one hauled West. Therefore In tons of freignt have to pay expenses incurred sufficient for hauling six tons over the whole length of the road. nat about as much as it recoves from the West, in be weenly or even monthly, not necessarily daily-though the haul he over only one-half or one-quarter be much less. The actual average cost of legal freight bauls is doubtless considerably larger than that of through hands, but this is chiefly due to the arregularity of the traffic and not to the shortness of the bauls, and the average includes some cases in which the cost is less, as well as many in which the cost is greater, than

Again, as to large shipments by a single shipper: concorning this the railroad companies as well as the pubte very commonly make a radical mistake. This is that the gross traffic is increased by such wholesale objuments. Taking the railroads altogether this is never true. At the same rates just as much grain and flour and provisions lots of one car-lead as if taken in lots of 100 car-loads, trains, with just the same expenses for loading and usis taken in car-load lots), as not to be worth mentioning. The reason why a railroad sometimes gives a relate to may get his freight, not because it can carry his 100 car-loads at any less cost than will be incurred for carrying 100 car-loads for 100 different shippers. This matter of wholesale and retall shipments is one of fundamental importance to the community. If the trader who has 100 car-loads to ship can get his grain carried from Caicago to New-York at 27 cents per 100 panads, when shippers of smaller quantities have to pay 30 cents, then it is easy to see what will become of the small shippers. It will be mode forever impossible to "build up a busiess." And this is true in most branches of manufactures as well as in commerce. The big establishments, were such differences in rates made general, would have a protective tariff against the small calculations. It should be noticed that when the railroad companies

fundamental error commonly made when early discussed is the assumption that dif-rates are justified only by differences in cost, tation business, and searcely any other in be conducted rationally on this basis. If reed in the business of railroad transporta-tiable effect, I venture to say, would be, on as the trunk lines, to double the average event french. A railroad's profile on its

ates must often be very great, they may be, and some-mes certainly are, too great; that is, greater than the necessity requires, as when the railroads carry from will pay for it, which limits the charges ausouttely in one direction. It is this principle, that rates must be limited by the value of the service and cannot be in proportion to the cost, that explains most of the difference in rational rates, so far as those differences are rational at all; and it is at the bottom of the difference in rates on different classes of training, as well as difference between through and local rates, etc. And the difference between the rates on the highest class and those on the lawest class of freight is usually much after than the difference between through and local rates. To day the first-class rate from Chicago to New York is four times as high as the grain rate; it is often six times as high, and sometimes has been eight times as high.

New York, Aug. 27, 1879.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Remember we have only one year

more before another Presidential election, and only one session of Congress more in which to prepare for the count. This ought to have been done immediately after the last inauguration, but instead nothing has been bill by Senator Edmunds and its reference to some committee. At this rate the same old difficulty and danger will be upon us again, and be intensified and com plicated by an important element not involved before. Undoubtedly a large proportion of the Democratic Undoubtedly a large proportion of the Democratic party believe sincerely that Tilden was tairly elected in 1876, and ought to have been scated as President, and all the politicians and leaders of that party who do not so believe pretend they do, and are ready to act accordingly. Do you suppose these people are going to stand quietly by and see the same thing repeated? Of course not. They are going to do one of two things—either do what they claim the Republicans did before or do what they blame Tilden for not doing before. In either case the result will be what no man likes to contemplate. A proper law—one that leaves no room for doubt as to the mode of counting the electoral votes and declaring the result—will meet the case, and nothing else will. This ought to be, and is demanded by both parties, and the press—the real spokesman of the public—aught now, while Congressmen are with their constituents, to arge upon them this duty and let them carry to Washington the commands they will certainly get. Will The Triburg lead off! lead off ! New-York, Nov. 20, 1879.

DESIGNS FROM INDIAN CORN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sin: I have noticed several letters in The TRIBUNE in reference to Mr. Longfellow's surprise that in American architecture Indian corn should not have a place among the ornamental designs. In a recent issue the Williamstown Art Gallery in which Indian corn appears in architectural ornamentation. This is cited, I suppose, for the purpose of robbing our esteemed poet of the value of the suggestion. But, sir, he might have saved himself the trouble; Longfellow could never have inhimself the trouble; Longfellow could never have intended that the surprise he expressed should be accepted as an original suggestion, for the same thing has been suggested any number of times during the present century, and indeed has been oracically earned out in our National architecture. Webster, I believe it was, thought this young nation, destined to be so great, ought to be too proud to copy the efficie monarchies of the East in anything, and in regard to architecture be suggested that we ought to create a new sivie which should be characteristic of and purely belonging to our own country. In place of the flated Corintinan columns, he proposed, as part of this style, the representation of Indian cars, bound in sheaves, as it were, the bursting ears forming a foliated capital, and in the basement of the old House of Representatives, now the Statue Gallery, at Washington, half a dozen count is of this description are still to be seen. Yours, New Fork, Nov. 8, 1879.

REAL ESTATE TAXATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Can you inform me why the taxes on real estate are unequal? Per instance, a house on Murray Hill, Pifth ave., is taxed \$903, the valuation being \$25,500; another house, west of Sixth-ave. (only six atreets above) is taxed \$300, the valuation being \$12,000. These two ax built have seen. Yours truly, New Fork, Nov. 15, 1879.

John Yale.

STEAMSHIP DISASTERS. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: When the proposal of the Semi-Solomon of The Nation has been adopted, so that sailors on the lookout can survey the sea comfortably through gases wand was, and mechanical genius has also devised what one of your readers suggests, to wit, an arrange-mentof spring buffers to obviste the inconvenience of

maritime collisions, there will remain only one thing more to do for the safety of ships. Let me recommend the New-York Pilot Commissioners, when they have put down the detections brastice of using steamboats, to make a rule that all feebens when on a cruise shall show a light after sundaym. Your obedient servant. Sandy Hill, Nov. 18, 1879.

A NEW INVENTION FOR SAND-TRUCKAGE. SATISFACTORY TRIAL AT ERIE, PENN.-A WHEEL THAT WILL NOT SINK IN SAND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: The wrecking of the United States

steamer Huron, near Nag's Head, N. C., on the 24th of November, 1877, causing the loss of nearly 100 massengers, and the insufficiency of the sand-truckage then employed at the life-saving stations for the rapid oving of life-boats over the beach, called out the ventive resources of Captain Ottinger, resulting in the production of his sand truck, concerning which I now tain Ottinger is the inventor of the life car, with which over 4,090 passengers have been saved from wrecked vessels; nor that to him is due the estab-liabment of Bic-saving stations on our seaboard, and the invention of the principal life-saving implements with which they are equipped. from the frequent mention, in official reports of marine ing the wreck of the steamer Metropolis, he says: "The reached the wreck with the life-boat track, he adds, if they had not been helped by Mr. Dunton, with his horse

the Ottreger sand truck at Eric, Penn., the residence of the inventor. The peculiar ty of this track has in the form of the wheel, which, while in other respects, like

with the work. The present trial was made over the same line of beach, the same declare, with the same surf-boat, but with the Offinger sand-trick instead of that used by the life-savers, drawn by each tach, who dragged the boat a mic and three-quarters in one hour and ten minutes, not counting the detailion occasioned by a break of the rack in which the boat rested on the truck. The wheels rode the sand, despite its acceptionally autovariate condition because of recent snow-falls.

Captain William Clarke, in charge of the Fire Linesaving Station, was present, and stated to me that, comparing tris iron with his experience when making for the Beals with his gang of ferty men at the pull-ropes, he deemed the carting of the beat without the Ostinger sand-wheel almost an impostibility. Judging from the Irial myself, as well as from that experience in sand-wilking and truckage in which I, with all those who have vise ited the seasade, have based, has propered to infly indorse his judgment in the premises. And this brings me

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siu: I notice a letter in your columns from opinions, derived from experience and observation. Can your correspondent, or anyone else, produce a sinchange of the natural laws, or a change in the objective necessity requires, as when the railroads carry from Chicago to New-York for 10 to 15 cents per 105 pounds. The difficulty is that the public is likely to condemn the differences because they are great, without considering whether or no they are necessary. The commonest of all failness regarding rates is that they should croperly be in proportion to the cost of transports. But they are not, and cannot be, governed by its cost, but only by its value—by the price which people will pay for it, which limits the charges absolutely in the propertion. It is this principle, that raise must be sphere, that could not and would not have been answered except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine person! The writer wants such an instance that is sustained by facts, and not by "information and belief." It is well-known that there is a power of influence from the physical conditions of human beings. For example, suppose a telegraph messenger should not and would not have been answered except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine person? The writer wants such an instance that is sustained by facts, and not by "information and belief." It is well-known that there is a power of influence from the person of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the aid of the Supernatural or Divine severed except by the suppose a telegraph messenger should now enter my room with a message signed by the wife of my only brother, whom I knew to be sick, stirling that he was dead. At once my heart is then with sorrow and guer, because I believe the message to be true. To morrow I find that by some connectance it was a mistake, and what I supposed and believed to be true proved to be false. But, what of the influence it had doon my mind so long as I believed it to be true! I could allustrate in many ways want I now assert to be true; that a belief in a Divine Person or theory has prenately the same influence upon the believer, whether that Divine Person exists or not, or whether that theory be true or tales. Now that the above premise exame the admitted to be atherwise time true, where is the proof that there is a Divine Person intal can be propilitated by mon! Or what proof is there that a Divine Person sives "practical assistance," as an earthly father beigs his child "I subjectively there may be imay proofs, but they do not distorb the truthfuness of my premise. Any devotes of the many hundreds of gods will assert his knowledge of the assistance and material aid of his god, but upon investigation at his knowledge is purely subjective. I wait for some objective facts.

New-lock, Nov. 17, 1879. New-York, Nov. 17, 1879.

EIGHTEEN SONS IN THE WAR.

To the Editor of The Tribane. Sin: The Rev. Daniel S. Helton, a Baptist preacher of Roane County, Tenn., is eighty-eight years old, and is as as active as most men at fifty. He recently walked three miles to give testimony at the county-scal and returned the same day. He says. "I can sight a rifle-gun as well as I could sixty years ago, and can bring a squirrel nearly every time, and only for a slight tremble of the hand would not miss one shot in a han-dred." In reply to the question "On which side were your sympathies during the late wart" he replied: "I your sympathies during the late war i" he replied; "I was always a Union man. I had sixteen sons in the Un on army and two in the rebel army, and my sympathies were with the Union by fourteen majority." When asked if he knew which of the boys were right, he said, "I know which I think was right, Cap". Then was off-teen majority in that 'ar family including me. I holy the boys on the Union side." He has been twice married, and is the father of twenty-our children. He served in the War of 1812, but draws no pension. It is said by the ex-soldiers that he did good service during the war by aiding Union soldiers to communicate write their families when they were in the robel dues, and in many other ways. If he can't get a pension for services in elberthe War of 1812 or that of the Rebellion, he certainly ought to set a liberal one for his services between the two. The old man is in indigent circumstances. Kingston, Tenn., Oct. 28, 1879.

THE TRIBUNE IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: No class of TRIBUNE readers more heartily relish your fine half articles, your polished and yot sledge-hammer returned for National faith and honest money, than the young men of intelligence in the South. This class of readers are not disloyal; they hope for a day when sectionalism will find no resting place in the American mind and heart. They have no other feeling for Greenbackism than centempt for its no other feeling for Greenbackism than centempt for its weakness and folly. Your articles on manue, while sound, yet are not encouraging—they are so sandwiched with stars and insimuations against the South. The class of readers mentioned would like to teel that they are regarded by the great people at the North sactitions of the Union. They are not all bad men; are not all Ku Klax. Give us more sound manued arguments, treating the South in them as a part of the Union, and as such interested in honest mency and National faith. For influence here will thereby be augmented.

Brookhacen, Miss., Oct. 25, 1879. A Subscience.

A WORD OF CONGRATULATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Herewith find draft for payment of subscriptions of inclosed seventeen names for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. I am glad to congratulate you on the spiendid Republican victories in New-York and other States. I believe them to be due in a great measure to the clear and foreible presentment of truth as found in The Tamush. I am sure that no other agency has done so muce for the success of the Republicar party. Truly yours.

Minneopolis, Kan., Nov. 17, 1879.

CREDIT TO THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Through the continued blundering of the Democrats in Congress and elsewhere, and the herculean work done by Republicans, we have been able to make Onto the Gettysburg of this Fail's campaign, and not a small part of the credit is due THE TRIBUNE.

Tiffin, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1879.

W. S. BACON.